

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
to whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1862, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the first year. All new subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Professional and Business Cards.

W. F. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL,
COX, KENDALL, & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-
CERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1862.

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-
CHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Ba-
con and other Country Produce.

Dec. 22d, 1862.

WALDEMAR DEARENS,
No. 45 Market Square.

A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines which are warranted as being pure.

November 23, 1862.

WILLIAM H. LIPPTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in
Valets, Oils, Dyes, Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Partners, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., corner of Front and
Market Streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-
ton, N. C.

No. 6. To Distillers of Turpentine, he is prepared to put
in Sulphur at the shortest notice May 20-37-ly.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move this late purchase
in Carolina, offers for his Plantation on Topsail
Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hun-
dred acres of the best quality Pea Nut land. About half
of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a few
acres of land lying in front of his place on the main
road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally
on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making
salt—and are believed to be ad-mirably located as any
lands on the Sound. They are situated in the heart of the
district of Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of
which has already been cleared, and contains a large
quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling
salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to
purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine
the premises. Terms made easy.

N. F. NIXON,
Oct. 19, 1862.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.

DURE WHITE LEAD;

White Zinc;

Lined Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole
and retail, by W. H. LIPPTON,
Drugget & Chemist.

Educational.

HIGHLAND ACADEMY.

"THE NEXT DAY" IN THIS ISSUE, WILL OPEN ON
Monday, the 10th of October.

The Principal feels justified in saying to the public, that the course of instruction
which he is preparing to give students in this School is as
thorough and complete as that of any other similar grade
in the State. All who patronize the school, and
are anxious to have their children educated, are invited to the
School, and special effort made for their advancement in
study, hoping that entire satisfaction shall be given to pa-
rents.

TERMS OF "THE NEXT DAY," PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS.

For Latin and Greek, A. C. \$18

For the higher branches of English and the sciences, ... 12

For the common branches, ... 8

Boarding can be obtained in good families convenient to
the School at \$10 to \$12 per month.

L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.

Oct. 21, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH N. C. REGIMENT.

North Carolina, Oct. 15, 1862.

General:—I have this day tendered to the Adjunto
General of the Confederate States, the resignation of my
commission received from the Governor of North Carolina
as Colonel of the 5th Regiment of her State Troops.

I am constrained to do this, reluctantly, with my
sense of dignity and as I respect, I can no longer serve the
Government of the Confederate States.

I have now been in the service about nineteen months.

With the exception of the first days, we have
never been absent from the post of duty. We have served
under several commanders, and have never, in a single in-
stance, encountered reprobation. My Division Commander,
Major Hill, endorses upon my resignation, in sub-
stance, "I have every reason to believe that the services
of the State of North Carolina have furnished more troops and
fewer general officers than any other state. I approve
Col. McNeil's resignation, believing that his self-respect
requires it."

Colonel Longstreet and Major Hill, Gen. Early and
the rest under all of whom I have served and all of whom
are familiar with my conduct, have recommended me in
terms of commend, of which I am justly proud; and there
is not an officer of any grade in my division who does not
freely concur in me as a fit man to command. I have
been promoted for orderly and honest deportment. It
has constantly received the approval of general officers for
its promptness and fidelity in responding to every call.—
The publ. journ. of the enemy's country—the diaries
of the rebels, and the reports of their movements, and
reports of other distinguished officers of the army of the
enemy, addressed to officers of my regiment, have contributed
to the high reputation of our brave and gallant conduct in the
field.

As long as it retained the material element, which I had
the honor to form and train, it never faltered. I claim, in
some degree, a reflection of the lustre it has shed upon
the State. Much of the time I have been in the service
have commanded the 5th Regt. This was the time when
the 5th Regt. was sent to the exposed

front in the trenches at Y. E. Brown, and in that retreat
in the battle of South Mountain, when, though isolated
from all support, and in the most severe exposure, it
held the enemy in check for four hours; the first
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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DEC 4, 1862.

THE PARTY at present in power in this State, seem determined to make a clean sweep wherever their ability extends.

Now, of this we do not complain. We seek no office. We didn't expect any office, and of course are not disappointed. We really do not think that the mere possession of office, at this time, or at a time like this, is a matter to make any difficulty over. If the gentlemen put in by the party calling themselves "conservatives," make good and efficient officers, and we trust they will do so, they shall meet with no factious opposition on our part. The interests of the State and the Confederacy outweigh all mere personal considerations.

Let these interests be considered, and we care not by what particular man or body of men they are conserved. Thus in every movement or recommendation of Governor Vance, or of any other officer tending to the good of the State, such officer shall receive our hearty and unqualified support in as perfect good faith as though he had been from the first our particular choice. This we think is due to those charged with the responsible duty of administrator of our affairs at a time like this.

But while we can nothing about office or public patronage, we cannot but think that the party at present in power go very far in their course of proscription towards those with whom they do not agree. We are not favourable at any time to retaliation, and we would not recommend to those with whom we have acted to adopt any such course, in the event of the next turn of the wheel placing them in power. But we would suggest that such turns of the wheel are not impossible.

Such things have occurred before and are likely to occur again, and that in view of this fact, a little moderation on both sides is earnestly to be desired. After all, the great interests of the Confederacy overrule all little jealousies about men, and ought to do so. We urge to bear and forbear.

BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.—We are indebted to J. W. Ellis, Esq., Senator from Columbus, Bladen and Brunswick, for a copy of a bill introduced by him entitled, "An Act to provide clothing and all other necessary Quarter Master supplies for North Carolina troops, and to forward to said troops all voluntary donations, and to further provide for securing supplies for the destitute families of soldiers now in military service." Also a bill introduced by Mr. Faison, Senator from Sampson, entitled "A Bill to secure the property of married women." Also a bill introduced by Mr. Love, of Haywood, entitled "A Bill to prevent during the existing war, monopolies, extortions and speculation in breadstuffs, and other articles of general use and consumption, and to make such acts criminal, and to provide penalties for the same."

No WHISKEY.—The bill to continue and amend the ordinance prohibiting the distillation of grain, &c., passed the Senate yesterday. It prohibits distillation of all kinds of grain, including rice, potatoes, Chinese sugar cane, molasses, syrup, of a mixture of any of them, under heavy penalties. The bill will most certainly pass the H.ouse.—*State Journal*, 29th inst.

The above is about all the business got through with on Friday, except the election of Messrs. Moore and Hill, Engrossing Clerks, by both Houses.

The proceedings of the Legislature on Saturday are without any interest whatever, except that a resolution was passed by the House, and sent to the Senate proposing to adjourn sine die on the 22nd December inst., which resolution was laid on the table in the Senate. The House bill to increase the salaries of Superior Court Judges was defeated on its 2d reading in the Senate by a vote of 25 to 12.

OUTRAGEOUS AFFAIR.—We learn that last night about ten o'clock, two men came to the residence of Dr. McRae, on 2d street, and made an assault on Mr. G. J. McRae, who was alone in the house, their apparent object being to prevent his giving the alarm. After choking Mr. McRae until he was helpless, they commenced destroying furniture, ripping open trunks and boxes, and committing havoc generally.

Mr. McRae, recovering from the attack made upon him, got out through a window and gave the alarm, but the men succeeded in making their escape.

It is certainly a most outrageous affair, and we do trust that the police may succeed in discovering the guilty parties. We are not informed as to whether any suspicion attaches to any particular partie.

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

NO STATE, either in the old Union or in the present Confederacy, had secured for herself the services of a more faithful, competent, industrious and successful financial officer than North Carolina had done in the person of her Treasurer, D. W. Courts, Esq. Indeed his skillful management of the pecuniary interests of the State, had been the theme of praise and the subject of remark at the great financial centre of the country.

The fat has gone forth that Mr. Courts is to walk the plank. We do not object to this on Mr. Courts' account, but we do object to it on account of the State and of the interests of the State, which we fear will be seriously jeopardized, and can hardly fail to be gravely affected by a sudden change—by the turning out of an able, experienced, tried and approved officer, and the substitution of one untried, without the practical experience of the gentleman whom he supercedes, and of course, without the popular confidence which is accorded to that gentleman, because of his known experience.

We repeat that we do not allude to this matter on Mr. Courts' account. We do regret, on account of the State, that a policy of this kind should be pushed so far at such a time.

The French Proprietary.

That Louis Napoleon has, through his Minister of Foreign Affairs, taken the initiative towards mediation in the affairs of this country seems no longer to admit of question; neither do we doubt, but that, in the course of time, important results may be expected to flow from the movement thus initiated.

England and Russia may hold back. Old Earl Russell is as old as a man gets to be, and is, besides, under the influence of the Exeter Hall clique; and the Russian despotism, of course, sympathizes with that at Washington City; but to this there must be an end. Louis Napoleon of course takes time by the forelock, and knows that the pressure of want among the suffering populations of Europe must compel the Governments of that quarter of the globe to come in to his views and policy, and he knows that this is almost certain to be the case, hence his early movement in advance of the other maritime rulers. That this is his calculation appears to be next to certain, and in this view the dispatch from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs possesses more importance than appears upon the face of it.

NINE FEDERAL PRISONERS were captured on Tuesday, the 25th ult., by a portion of the 17th N. C. Troops, under command of Major SHARPE, between Jamesville, Martin county, and Plymouth, Washington county, N. C. They have been sent to Richmond.

Our telegraph brings the news from Kinston that two deserters from the enemy report the Yankee fleet at Newbern and that Wilmington is to be attacked this week.

That the deserters gave this report is unquestionable, for we know the gentlemen sending it, but that the deserters were so well posted as to render their information reliable, we much doubt. But few of the officers of an army know its destination, much less can privates or deserters speak positively of such points, especially where the supposed expedition is to be a combined naval and military movement.

We do not say that Wilmington is in imminent danger of an attack. We wish we could; but the impression upon our minds is little, if at all increased by the reports of deserters, prisoners, whether soldiers or sailors, or persons coming through by flag of truce. That peculiar form of the cry of wolf! wolf! has been repeated so often, that we fear our people would be, and will be indifferent to it when the wolf does really make ready to come. Circumstances, however, impress strongly upon our mind the conviction that we are not to be allowed to pass this winter without an attack, or at least a demonstration.

Exortion—Salt—Protection.

There is a great deal said, and most of it said honestly no doubt about restraining extortion and speculation in the necessities of life, and especially in salt. Salt seems to be the stalking-horse, the favourite hobby of all those who go for regulating prices by law.

In ordinary times a bushel of sack salt is estimated to be enough to cure a thousand pounds of meat—Making all reasonable allowance for the difference in weight and other respects between sack salt and Sound salt, a bushel of the latter will cure between six and seven hundred pounds, at a cost of three cents a pound with salt at \$20 a bushel, and between four and five cents a pound with salt at \$30 a bushel. That salt could be largely economised we have no doubt—we know it. We have seen it tried. It will thus appear that although salt high—very high—to too high, the high price cannot account for all, or even for any considerable proportion of the rise in the price of bacon.

But the attempt to reduce the price of salt must result in failure, while the supply of that article is inadequate to meet the demand—while the volume of currency far exceeds a healthy standard, and is constantly increasing, and above all, while the works erected for salt production are exposed to the attacks of the enemy.

As the thing stands now, salt-making is a lottery. Moncy may be made, and made rapidly; but on the other hand, the whole investment may be swept off before any return is realised by the parties engaged, who have the chances of war and of peace both against them. The enemy may shell their works. The enemy may attack Wilmington and capture it. Where then would be the salt-works? On the other hand peace may be somehow brought about, and salt be poured in at prices which would render competition ridiculous.

We are offering no plea for the extravagant prices asked for salt, but we are giving reasons why we think any attempt at artificial restriction of prices must prove a failure, and we are pointing to some of the elements at work to bring about such failure—to wit:—Inadequate supply, Inflated currency, and finally the insecure and constantly exposed position of the works on the sea-coast. If the feeling of insecurity was removed, it would go far towards removing another of the causes for the high price of salt—we mean the inadequate supply. Although many have taken all the risks of the salt business, and have gone into it, and have made money, yet very many have been kept out of it by a consideration of the risks involved.

But high price or low price, salt is a necessity, and whether the people of North Carolina are to have salt at any price, depends now upon whether the Cape Fear and the adjacent sounds and seacoast can be successfully defended. With a certainty of protection, the region thus referred to can make salt enough not only for the State, but as much more to spare. Let it be seized, and those who have found fault already, will, indeed, have double reason for being afflicted.

The great interests involved—we do not mean merely or even principally the interest of the salt-makers; but the great interests of the salt-consumers, the interests of the State and the Confederate States all call for protection to the Cape Fear River, the town of Wilmington and the adjacent Sounds, now, by far the greatest salt-producing region along our Atlantic coast.

We give the enemy no information when we say this, for we are assured that they know all about it. We do not invite attack, for that we believe to be determined on. We ask for a fair chance of defending the place when attacked.

Our contemporaries are generally engaged in discussing the question of mediation, to which attention has been specially directed at this time by the publication of the French propositions to England and Russia, and the failure of these latter powers to coincide with the State, had been the theme of praise and the subject of remark at the great financial centre of the country.

The fat has gone forth that Mr. Courts is to walk the plank. We do not object to this on Mr. Courts' account, but we do object to it on account of the State and of the interests of the State, which we fear will be seriously jeopardized, and can hardly fail to be gravely affected by a sudden change—by the turning out of an able, experienced, tried and approved officer, and the substitution of one untried, without the practical experience of the gentleman whom he supercedes, and of course, without the popular confidence which is accorded to that gentleman, because of his known experience.

We repeat that we do not allude to this matter on Mr. Courts' account. We do regret, on account of the State, that a policy of this kind should be pushed so far at such a time.

The French Proprietary.

That Louis Napoleon has, through his Minister of Foreign Affairs, taken the initiative towards mediation in the affairs of this country seems no longer to admit of question; neither do we doubt, but that, in the course of time, important results may be expected to flow from the movement thus initiated.

England and Russia may hold back. Old Earl Russell is as old as a man gets to be, and is, besides, under the influence of the Exeter Hall clique; and the Russian despotism, of course, sympathizes with that at Washington City; but to this there must be an end. Louis Napoleon of course takes time by the forelock, and knows that the pressure of want among the suffering populations of Europe must compel the Governments of that quarter of the globe to come in to his views and policy, and he knows that this is almost certain to be the case, hence his early movement in advance of the other maritime rulers. That this is his calculation appears to be next to certain, and in this view the dispatch from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs possesses more importance than appears upon the face of it.

NINE FEDERAL PRISONERS were captured on Tuesday, the 25th ult., by a portion of the 17th N. C. Troops, under command of Major SHARPE, between Jamesville, Martin county, and Plymouth, Washington county, N. C. They have been sent to Richmond.

Our telegraph brings the news from Kinston that two deserters from the enemy report the Yankee fleet at Newbern and that Wilmington is to be attacked this week.

That the deserters gave this report is unquestionable, for we know the gentlemen sending it, but that the deserters were so well posted as to render their information reliable, we much doubt. But few of the officers of an army know its destination, much less can privates or deserters speak positively of such points, especially where the supposed expedition is to be a combined naval and military movement.

We do not say that Wilmington is in imminent danger of an attack. We wish we could; but the impression upon our minds is little, if at all increased by the reports of deserters, prisoners, whether soldiers or sailors, or persons coming through by flag of truce.

The House bill to provide clothing for the N. C. troops was discussed at some length, Messrs. Ellis, Carroway and Merrill speaking in support of it, and Messrs. Graham, Brown and Eure in opposition.

In the House on Monday, we see that Mr. Cowles of Yadkin, offered a resolution to the effect that no more men be furnished by this State under the Conscription law until the enemy be driven out of it. This appears to be the new programme of the "Conservatives," as is indicated by an editorial in the last *Standard*.

Mr. Mann, of Parquettaw, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill that the public roads on Cape Fear River, between Northington and Fayetteville be abandoned, and that the people be allowed to remove them. (Where is Northington?)

The bill to authorize the Governor to impress slave labor on fortifications and other public works was re-committed to the military committee.

The following bills, among others, were received from the Senate and passed their first reading:—

To amend an act, entitled "An Act for the better administration of justice in Onslow County."

To prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors.

A bill concerning roads, making all white roads from 15 to 60, and free negroes from 14 to 65, liable to work on the public roads, was discussed and recommended to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Headen introduced a bill to protect the salt works at Wilmington. It authorizes the Governor to call out the militia of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, Bladen, Sampson and Duplin counties, if necessary for their protection.

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